THE FIGHTING IN LUZON.

OBSERVATIONS OF A FRENCH NEWS-PAPER MAN.

INTERVIEWS WITH GENERAL OTIS, AD-MIRAL DEWEY, MR. SCHURMAN AND FILIPINO LEADERS.

Henri Turot, a prominent French newspaper man and special correspondent of "L'Eclair" and of "Le Monde Illustre," and chief editor of "La Petite Republique" and "La Lanterne," recently returned om the Philippine Islands by way of Vancouver. C. and sailed for France yesterday in order to seport the result of his mission to his papers. Before sailing he was asked to furnish The Asso-dated Press with the impressions he had formed n the Philippine Islands, and he did so in the folpwing terms;

You have been kind enough to ask for my opinon of the Philippine situation. I have just passed eral weeks in the islands, and will speak franky on the subject. During your war with Spain I spenly and frequently proclaimed my sympathy for the American cause. Let this be borne in mind if I criticise matters, as my criticism will be solely isspired by my desire to respect the truth everywhere and always.

"I will at first give you an account of my interviews with General Otis, Admiral Dewey and President Schurman of the Philippine Commission as well as with some Filipino leaders. I will then give you my personal opinion, formed as the result of what I have seen, observed and heard during my stay in the Philippine Islands.

My first visit, quite naturally, was to General Otis, from whom I had to request authorization to pass through the American lines. I was cordially elved by the General, and I asked him if he was satisfied with his campaign and if he hoped promptly to terminate it.

'Yes,' he answered, 'I am satisfied with the results achieved, and from this time on I hope to ac-complish in the quickest manner possible the patriotic task confided to me by my Government. Unhappily, I cannot deny that it will take a long This is the season of rains, and the sun be somes every day more dangerous and more fatal than the rifles of the Filipinos. Besides, it is my stention to push my troops a little further forward, and afterward to make them wait for a nore favorable period. During this time of enforced repose our fleet will be able to continue the perations along the coast. 1 thanked General Otis for his gracious recep-

tion, and hastened to ask President Schurman for more ample information. Mr. Schurman, I am happy to have the occasion of saying, in a very remarkable man, of high intelligence and of profound Nobody could be more worthy of the mission which has been intrusted to him. Unhanply, I believe he is powerless to obtain satisfactory results. Later on I will tell you why.

"Why," I said to him, 'has not America estab-

in the Philippines the protectorate system, like that which France has installed in Tunis and annam? It is in substance a disguised annexation and would give you absolute satisfaction. At the same time, this solution would safeguard the pride of the Filipinos who favor autonomy

PROTECTORATE IMPOSSIBLE.

"It is impossible,' replied Mr. Schurman, 'and I will tell you the reason why. At Tunis there is a Bey and in Annam an Emperor, and your proorate is exercised over a stable government, e there is nothing of the kind. We are in the presence of regular anarchy, and you cannot establish a protectorate over a government which does 'But,' I asked, 'in default of a protectorate

will you accord to the Filipinos the same regime as exists between Canada and Great Britain-that is to say, a sort of autonomy, with the recognition of American sovereignty?"

'Yes,' answered Mr. Schurman, after a moment's reflection. 'I do not see, so far as I am emberned, any objection to the establishment of such a system. Besides, it is outlined in the last prelamation which we addressed to the Filipinos. in the first place, we insist that the sovereignty of the United States be accepted and recognized. On that point the American people will never give But, after that, we are quite disposed toward an understanding with the inhabitants of these blands over which our flag floats."

"Then Mr. Schurman put some questions to me He notably asked me why public opinion in France sppeared to be somewhat hostile toward the United States. 'This hostility,' I exclaimed, 'is in no way general. It is evident that the reactionaries and the Ciericals of France would feel more sympathetic toward Spain, monarchical and Catholic. But we republicans have not ceased to hope for your triumph. Only, at the present time, we fear to see American democracy dragged into the wanderings of jingoism and of extreme militarism, and we see there a new danger for universal peace.

"Mr. Schurman then said with a great deal of firmness: You are wrong to be alarmed. The United States is too much attached to liberty to become a military Nation in the special sense which you attach to the term in France. The people would never tolerate it. Of this you can be as-

"After this comforting assurance I left Mr. Schurman. It remained for me to see Admiral Dewey. I had a very great desire to know the man who enjoys such popularity in America and whose audas action at Cavité has been very much admired in France. The Admiral received me on board the Olympia, and I lost no time in complimenting him on the victory which he had won. Very modestly the Admiral replied that the greater part of the credit was due to his sailors, who had behaved so callantly, and to his officers, who had seconded him

THE ADMIRAL'S VIEWS. "'And now, Admiral,' I said, 'what do you think

of the situation? "In the first place," he answered, 'I have great hope in the success of the conferences which Mr. Schurman has nearly every day with the Filipino

celegates. And, in any case, Aguinaldo will be colleged to submit sooner or later. He has around too many generals and too few soldiers to re-'But,' I replied, 'should it not be recognized that

the insurgents fight admirably?" 'Certainly, yes,' answered the Admiral, 'and I

render them full justice on that point. They fight well, but they are children, incapable of military "'At the same time,' I suggested, 'I think you

ought to recognize that on land they conducted the campaign against the Spaniards very well." 'That is true,' said the Admiral. 'But since you have touched on the subject, I shall be obliged to

you if you repeat the fellowing statement in

you if you repeat the fellowing statement in France:

"Aguinaldo, during the war with Spain, was not our any, as has been claimed. We never made a treaty of alliance with him, and we never promised him anything. We had a common enemy. He acted the his side and we on ours. There has been no other understanding.

"As I was not wilding to take too much of the Admirals time. I retired, having duly noted this categorical declaration. Then, naving thus been engintened upon the sentiments of the high personages on the American side, it remained to me to ascertain the views of the Filiphon leaders.

"One evening I visited Florentino Torres, president of the Philippine Committee of Manila. Torres was a magistrate under Spanish rule, and is a very intelligent man. He said:

The position of the Philippine Committee is a very difficult one. We are doing what we can to bring about pacification. But when we shall have found a solution of the question with Mr. Schurman it will be necessary to cause Aguinaldo to accept it, and there will be a great difficulty.

"Why do you fear the opposition of Aguinaldo? Is he an ambitious man?"

"No, but he has illusions. He hopes for the interest of the great European Powers, as in Crete, and he even counts on the co-operation of stapan."

And you, sir; for what do you hope?

"Oh, as for myself, I hope the war will soon be

And you, sir; for what do you hope?"
And you, sir; for what do you hope?
Oh, as for myself. I hope the war will soon be shed, for it is ruining us. We landed proprietors ald accept a government similar to that of sada. We lin no way wish for the departure of Americans, for in that case our fortunes would

mashed for it is ruining us. We landed proprietors would accept a government similar to that of Canada. We in no way wish for the departure of the Americans, for in that case our fortunes would be swept away.

"Why so? I asked with astonishment.

"Because, I assure you, it is not only a question of Aguinaido and his troops, of a nationalist movement, but above all of a Socialist and revolutionary movement created by the insurrection. The lower class of people and many of the chiefs are military Socialists.

"I will ette for example Luna, who for a long

"I will cite, for example, Luna, who for a long time frequented the Socialists' clubs of Europe; Santiko, who at one time had influence among cer-lain Socialist committees of America, and the poet Paterno, who is an enthusiastic Socialist.

AGAINST THE CAPITALISTS.

"'Also, rest well assured, the movement is directed buch more against the capitalists, to whatever lation they belong, than against the Americans. Regarding the declarations of Torres, there are two important observations which I ask permission to present immediately. The first is that, as a The first is that, as a matter of fact, the Philippine Committee with which Mr. Schurman is treating has no real authority and is no way an enamation from the steps as a whole. The result is, as I have already aid, that Mr. Schurman, in spite of his good will, seems to me powerless to obtain serious resultations to the serious resultation of the situation with the Philippine Committee, it would afterward be seessary to have it accepted by Aguinaldo and

his troops, and everything would have to be done over again.

"The second observation is the importance which should be attached to this entry upon the stage of Socialism in the Philippines. It explains the dissensions which exist among the Filipinos, and naturally will result in the Americans finding, before the conclusion of peace serious support among the better classes.

sensons which exist among the Filipinos, and naturally will result in the Americans finding, before the conclusion of peace serious support among the better classes.

"I afterward had interviews successively with Beveral influential Filipinos, notably with Gregorio Araneto, the first Minister of Justice of the Government of Agulnaldo. They all confirm the statements of Torres, Araneto, much more than Torres, showed himself irritated at the policy of the United States toward the Filipinos.

"What principally seemed monstrous to me,' he said, 'is that at the time of the Treaty of Paris we were not permitted to take part in the conference which decided our fate, and yet we are not a negligible quantity, and it has been too much forgotten that it was us, and not the Americans, who vanguished the Spaniards here.

"I have now ended the long account of the conversations, which I think interesting, which I had with prominent people in the Philippine Islands, and it remains for me to give my personal impressions. First of all I will tell you frankly what I think of the American troops. I was struck with the fine presence of your soldiers. They are big men, strong, supple and agile, who bear testimony to the beauty of the American race. But, unhappilly, I know that precisely on account of their physical strength they experienced great difficulties in enduring the climate of the Philippine Islands. This seems paradoxical, and yet it is so. In warm and damp countries it is indisputable that very vigorous men do not endure the climate as well as smaller and more degenerate individuals. Besides this, the American troops have, in my opinion, rations which are too heating. Admirably supplied with provisions, the soldiers eat too much meat and not enough rice. It is an error, I think, not to adapt one's self better to the exigencies of the conditions in which one must live.

ESTIMATE OF VOLUNTEERS.

"Your soldiers fight with great bravery, but it is impossible not to remark the lack of discipline among the volunteers. The latter conduct them-selves well under fire, but they pay little attention

among the volunteers. The latter conduct themselves well under fire but they pay little attention to obedience to their chiefs. In spite of the energetic orders of these chiefs there has been regrettable pillaging. Also, at times, the volunteers have committed acts of really grave lack of discipline. During one of the expeditions of General Lawton against Santa Cruz some of the volunteers threw their rifles into the river and refused to go forward.

"I think it is absolutely necessary for the success of your conquest to replace the volunteers as rapidly as possible by Regular troops. Will this conquest be rapid? It would be too presumptuous on my part to reply affirmatively. But, in any case, it does not seem to me possible to hope for a complete victory during the rainy season. Then, the difficulties of the campaign, in this country of mountains and excessive heat, must not be forgotten. Add to this the fact that the more the American troops get away from the coasts and from the line of railroad the greater will be the complications encountered in revictualling the troops. Then the question of quarters, which was so prejudicial to us in Tonquin, Madagascar and Dahomey, will have to be faced.

"It also seems to be incontestable that for this conquest of the interior 100,000 men will not be too many. We know in France what the system of 'little parcels' has cost. It is an example which the United States would do well not to follow."

SPEAKERSHIP CANVASSING.

STORIES BROUGHT OUT BY THE CHOICE OF COLONEL HENDERSON.

Washington, June 17 (Special).-The settlement of the Speakership in advance of the Republican cau cus has brought out some interesting reminiscences from members. Representative Hitt, of Illinois who is everybody's friend and dislikes to refuse granting a personal favor, found himself greatly puzzled by the letters which came from various embers asking his support. Some were avowe candidates, and others were prospective ones Finally Mr. Hitt decided upon a letter which seemed to answer all purposes. It ran something as follows: "My Dear Mr. ---: Yours of recent date soliciting my support for Speaker is at hand. In reply permit me to say that I love you as a brother, and you may be assured of the continuance of my brotherly affection. Trusting that this will be satisfactory, I remain, yours in brotherly affect tion." Mr. Hitt's chief dllemma, however, was i his own State, where the delegation was divided and where a choice had been made between Brother "Joe" Cannon and Brother Albert Hopkins. In the preliminary stages of the canvass Mr. Hitt de clared that his affection for each was that of a half-brother, and when the delegation ultimately decided in favor of Mr. Hopkins his colleague declared that he and Mr. Hopkins were thenceforth

Colonel David B. Henderson's brilliant campaign which culminated in success so early in the contest gratified many of his friends who knew of the ambitten he had been cherishing. It was after the Presidential election of 1888, when the Republicans regained control of the House, that Colonel Henderson announced his expectation of being Speaker As will be remembered, that contest was really between Mr. Reed and Major McKinley, with Mr Reed so far in the lead that there never was doubt of the result. Nevertheless, Colonel Hender son was supported by the Iowa delegation and by some members outside the delegation. He had headquarters at Wormley's, and kept them open until it was certain that Mr. Reed would be the choice of the caucus. Then Colonel Henderson called his loyal supporters around him and mad them a little speech. He exhorted them to sustain the prospective Speaker and not to let their personal disappointment interfere with their party In conclusion he said: "Boys, I am much obliged to you. Ten years seems a long time, bu it won't be so long to wait, and in ten years I'll be Speaker." The ten years will expire next Decem ber, and the Republican caucus will unanimously nominate Colonel Henderson, and the House wil elect him. Some of the members to whom he mad

that little speech are still his colleagues.

The brief period of Speakership talk causes som of the Democratic members to recall the bitter contest between Roger Q. Mills and Mr. Crisp, and to contrast the difference in the good feeling that prevails among Republicans. One of them also reprevails among Republicans. One of them also recalls the joke which Private John Allen played upon a colleague from Mississippi and also upon the Mills people. Private John is at present engaged in a savage fight with Senator McLaurin whom he hopes to succeed, and he has no time for playing jokes, but at that period he did little else. Private John Allen had grown a beard during the recess of Congress, and this heightened his resemblance to Mr. Beeman, a colleague from Mississippi. Both of them favored Crisp, but the Mills lieutenants thought they had a line on Mr. Beeman, who was a new member and a stranger to most of his own delegation. One of the enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Mills had a supposed tip on Beeman.

One afternoon Private John Allen was standing

most of his own detegation. One of the castic supporters of Mr. Mills had a supposed tip on Beeman.

One afternoon Private John Allen was standing at the desk in Willard's Hotel when this Mills lieutenant came along and seized him. "Come right along, Mr. Beeman, upstairs," he said, and before the Private could make an explanation he was hurried into the elevator. It happened that at this particular hour the Mills headquarters were in charge of amateurs who knew few of the members and who made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in judgment. Private John, after his first remonstrance had been unheeded, decided to carry the thing through. Allen listened to the arguments doubtfully at first, but was gradually won over and finally announced that he believed they might count Mr. Beeman, of Mississippi, for Mills. Then he slipped out of headquarters just in time to dodge Colonel William R. Morrison.

The Speakership contest at this period was close and uncertain, and it soon travelled all over town that Beeman, of Mississippi, had pledged himself to Mills. This news was doubted at the head-quarters of Mr. Crisp, but the account given of Beeman's visit to Mills's headquarters was so circumstantial that the Crisp members reluctantly put him down as a backslider. They started a committee out to find the backslider and reproach him. There was a lively interchange of indignant promitties and remonstrances before the Crisp committee was convinced that Beeman was frue. It was a whole day before the discovery was made that Private John Allen had personated Beeman. Then there was an explosion which gave the Private unusual satisfaction.

RECIPROCITY WITH BERMUDA.

Washington, June 17 .- Dispatches received by the British Embassy say that a reciprocity commission has sailed from Bermuda, and will arrive here about the middle of next week. The members of the Commission are the Colonial Secretary, Allison; the Speaker of the Assembly, T. J. Wad-son, and a third man not named. They will co-operate with Mr. Tower, the British Charge d'Af-faires, who represents the home Government in these negotiations.

FUNERAL OF REAR-ADMIRAL CROSBY.

Washington, June 17.-The funeral services over the body of Rear-Admiral Pierce Crosby were held in St. John's Episcopal Church, in this city, this afternoon and the burial was in the National Cemeafternoon and the burial was in the National Cemetery at Arlington. The escort consisted of blue-jackets from the Navy Yard. The services were brief. The Rev. Dr. Alexender Mackay-Smith, assisted by the Rev. E. M. Paddock, officiated. The honorary pallbearers were Admirals John G. Walker, Samuel R. Franklin and F. M. Ramsay, General James W. Atmough, Justices Hagner and Morey, John A. Kasson and Surgeon-General William K. Van Reyden.

SAMPSON TO FINISH HIS PROGRAMME. Washington, June 17.-The Navy Department has

no intention of relieving Admiral Sampson of command of the North Atlantic Station until he has completed the usual tour of service. The Admiral has planned an important set of manœuvres and course of instruction for the North Atlantic fleet, part of it in conjunction with the Naval War college, at Newport. The execution of this programme will consume the whole of the summer and early fall, and Secretary Long said to-day that there would be no change in commands, at least until the Admiral has carried out his project.

RETIREMENTS STOPPED.

BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT IN STORE FOR What Mariani Wine Does to MANY NAVAL OFFICERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 17 .- Naval officers will be biterly disappointed to learn that the new Personnel law, of which such great things were expected, will wholly fail to fulfil all that was hoped for in regard to its retirement provisions. One of its most welcome features to numerous officers in the "hump," whose rate of promotion was so discouraging, gave promise of voluntary retirement in the next higher grade to those who could afford to relinquish sea pay, but under a decision made by ecretary Long to-day it turns out that on July 1 not more than nine such retirements can be per-mitted from present indications, and perhaps the number will be smaller. About thirty applications for retirement have already been received, and it was known that treble that number would be filed before the end of the present month. Nine deaths in the service between now and July I would make enough vacancies for promotion to prevent voluntary retirements altogether.

Secretary Long's decision consists of his approval of the following opinion of his legal adviser

of the following opinion of his legal adviser:

Navy Department.

Office of Judge-Advocate-General.

Washington, June 16, 1899.

Memorandum.—Relating to the manner of making voluntary retirements under the provisions of Section 8 of the Navy Personnel act.

Section 8 of the Personnel act. after authorizing the preparation of a list of "applicants for voluntary retirement," provides that when at the end of any fiscal year the average vacancies for the fiscal year subsequent to the passage of the act above the grades of commander, lieutenant-commander, lieutenant and lieutenant (Junior grade), have been less than certain specified numbers, the President may, in the order of the rank of the applicants, place a sufficient number on the retired list with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, as now existing, including the grade of commodore, to cause the aforesaid vacancies for the fiscal year then being considered.

considered.

I am asked by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for a construction of the language above quoted, particularly with reference to the method in which applicants for voluntary retirement are to be placed on the retired list.

The following table, showing the number of vacancies required by law, the number actually existing and the number of applicants for voluntary retirement, may be of service in presenting the points to be considered in arriving at the meaning of the clause in question:

| Above the grade of | Lieut | Lieut | Lieut | Lieut | Com | Lieu | Com | Com | Lieu | Com | Com | Lieu | Com | Com

Third—Above the grade of lleutenant there are twenty-two vacancies. The law prescribes twenty-nine. Therefore, seven lleutenant-commanders will be retired.

ine. Incretors, seven hericanatesonal services be retired. Fourth—Above the grade of lleutenant (junior grade) there are thirty-one vacancles. Adding the voluntary retirements as above indicated, that is, two commanders and seven lleutenant-commanders nine in all, we have a total number of vacancles and voluntary retirements under the method supposed, of forty. As the law prescribes forty, it happens that this method fulfils all requirements, upon the actual basis of thirty-one vacancles this year existing above the grade of lleutenant (junior grade). SAMUEL C. LEMLY, Lieutenant-Commander, Judge-Advocate General.

The names of the officers who are under this decision eligible for retirement and will be retired are: Commanders H. S. Ross and J. L. Hannum (lately of the Engineer Corps); Lleutenant-Commanders W. H. Driggs, T. Porter, J. H. Moore, R. G. Peck, J. C. Hanus, D. A. Fisk and F. H. Holmes. All other applications for voluntary retirement failed.

FOR GREATER ARMY EFFICIENCY.

A BOARD UNDER GENERAL MERRITT'S PRESI-DENCY APPOINTED TO MEET AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Washington, June 17 .- A board of officers, to con sist of Major-General Wesley Merritt, Colonel Royal T. Frank, 1st Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest A. Garlington, inspector-general, and Major William A. Simpson, assistant adjutant-general, has been appointed, to meet at Governor's Island on June 22, to report on the best method of carryprovisions of an act for ining the efficiency of the Army, requiring that all captains of the line of the Army "who have evinced captains of the line of the Army "who have evinced marked aptitude in the command of troops shall be reported by their regimental commanders to the War Department, and shall be entitled to compete" for any vacancy which may occur in the grade of major in the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's departments, under such system of examination as the President shall prescribe.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Washington, June 17 .- Several important changes on the Asiatic Station are reported at the Navy Department to-day. Commander E. H. C. Leutze has been detached from command of the Monterey and ordered to command the Monadnock, to suc ceed the late Captain Nichols. Captain J. M. Mc-Gowan has been detached from the Newport training station and ordered to the command of the Monterey. Licutenant W. W. Eberle has been appointed flag lieutenant and Ensign R. B. Johnson

pointed flag lieutenant and Ensign R. B. Johnson flag secretary to Rear-Admiral Watson, commanding the Asiatte Station.

Naval Constructor Capps, who has been stationed at Manila and Hong Kong for nearly a year, and to whose efforts was due the salvage of the sunken Spanish gunboats Isla de Luzon and Isla de Cuba, has been relieved and ordered to return to the United States. Constructor Hobson, who has been assisting Constructor Capps in the reconstruction of these vessels, will remain at Hong Kong in charge of this work.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Austin, Tex., June 17.-Governor Sayres has received a letter from Governor Joseph Johnson of Alabama, saying he would attend the Anti-Trust Conference, to be held in St. Louis on September 20. He also received a letter from Governor Fred-erick B. Fancher of North Dakota, who writes:

erick B. Fancher of North Dakota, who writes. It is undoubtedly of the greatest importance that whatever action may be taken shall be of a uniform character, and adopted by as many States as possible. There is absolutely no sentiment whatever in this section in favor of trusts. We have very good laws in North Dakota in regard to trusts and combinations, but I feel confident that the people of the State will be glad to co-operate with the other States and Territories in a general movement that has for its object the protection of the interests of the people against the encroachment of combinations of all kinds and character.

TO INCORPORATE WOODBINE NURSERY. Albany, June 17.-The State Board of Charities corporation of the Woodbine Nursery, of Brooklyn. Its purpose is to care for pauper and destitute children and to board and care for infants between the ages of two and five years. The directors are Margaretha Davis, William Blakeley, Mary Agnes Phillips, Mary Dowling and Honora Salesbury, of Brooklyn.

TO MERGE GAS COMPANIES.

Albany, June 17 .- A certificate of merger of the New-York and Queens Light and Power Company, the Flushing Gas and Electric Light Company and the Newtown Light and Power Company with the New-York and Queens Gas and Electric Company was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The latter company was incorporated recently, with \$1,000,000 capital.

EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS. Washington, June 17 .- The Bureau of Statistics has issued a corrected edition of the May statement of the imports and exports of the United States which shows that in the last eleven months the exports of merchandise exceeded the imports by \$76,452,131.

HUSBAND DEAD, WIFE PROBABLY DYING. Gustave Ross, of No. 179 First-st., who, with his wife, was thrown from his carriage in a runaway in Clinton-ave. Newark, Friday evening, died in St. Barnabas's Hospital, that city, last night. His wife is in a critical condition in the City Hospital. ROCKEFELLER BUYS A MOUNTAIN TRACT.

Malone, N. T., June 17.-John P. Kellas, of this city, has purchased for William Rockefeller, of New-York, the Debar Mountain tract, in the town of Duane, formerly owned by the Kinsley Lumber Company, comprising some twelve thousand acres, Part of it covers the territory between East Sable and Debar Mountain, and the purchase takes in all of Debar and East Mountain. They are among the handsomest mountain tracts in the county, and quite heavily wooded.

BRACES BODY AND BRAIN.

Stimulate, Strengthen and Sustain the System.

Vin Mariani (Mariani Wine) is recommended as a tonic by the medical profession all over the world. It has received written recommendations from more than 8,000 American physicians.

Mariani Wine stimulates, strengthens and sustains the system and braces body and brain. It gives strength and is an aid to health and longevity. Makes the old young; keeps the young

Mariani Wine is specially indicated for all malarial fevers. It gives a sense of buoyancy

Mariani Wine is furthermore of especial value in cases of Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Muscular Relaxation, Mental and Physical Depression and Exhaustion, Overwork or Overstrain, Insomnia, Headache, Nervous Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation and Consumption. It builds up the vital forces and is a powerful rejuvenator. It gives firmness and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood.

Mariani Wine is palatable and suited to the most delicate stomach. In the case of pale, puny, sickly children it is used with great benefit. For overworked men and delicate women

Mariani Wine gives excellent results. To overcome summer complaints use Vin Mariani. For heat prostration try Vin Mariani, taken with cracked ice.

Mariani Wine is sold by all druggists. Try it and you will find that it will well sustain its reputation. One word of caution, however-let no representation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute, and thus avoid disappoint-

ment.

To every one writing to Mariani & Co., 52
West 15th Street, New York City, will be sent,
free, if this paper is mentioned, an interesting
little book containing portraits and autographs
of Emperors, Empress, Princes, Cardinals, Archbishops and other distinguished personages,
endorsing Vin Mariani.

CLEVELAND STRIKE CONTINUES.

RIOTING OVER RUNNING OF CARS ON SOUTH SIDE-FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 17 .- When cars began running this morning over the lines opened by the street railway company since the strike began, the tracks in every direction were found piled high with obstacles. These were removed with some lifficulty, and cars have been running on all the lines except one without serious interruption. A few stones have been thrown at points on all the lines, and on Perkins-ave, two cars were stopped by a crowd, which was easily dispersed.

On the South Side, however, rioting was the of the day. At 11 o'clock two cars at Clark and Jennings aves. found the switches broken. These were repaired in the midst of a howling mob and the cars rushed on to Clark-ave. and Pearl-st, As they arrived a bugler gave warning, and four thousand people were soon on the scene. Wagons, trucks and other conveyances were purposely driven cross the tracks, and the blockade was complete. The police then charged the mob. The crowd was especially disorderly. The usual volleys of missiles were hurled and the windows of the cars shatered. As the mob was beaten back at one point it advanced at another. During the contest Edward Miller was struck

on the head by an officer and badly injured. Half a dozen others were injured. Besides Miller, Dr. George and Conrad McIntire were seriously

Dr. George and Conrad McIntire were seriously hurt. An unknown baby in its carriage was hit by a stone and badly hurt. The police, fairly outmatched, gave up the struggle, and went back to town. The mobs on the South Side are enormous and continue demonstrative.

For a few minutes this morning a settlement of the strike seemed at hand, but complications arose which speedily made the gulf between the men and the company as wide as ever. A conference had been arranged for 10 o'clock, but the company officials at the last moment refused to meet the strikers' committee, composed in part of general officers of the union. The company would meet union officials only as individuals; they would have no dealing with the union. The strikers now charge the company with bad faith, and have declared all negotiations off.

DELAWARE FARMER IN TROUBLE.

ACCUSED OF HYPOTHECATING BOGUS BONDS WITH A RESIDENT OF ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.

Dover, Del., June 17 (Special).-Some two weeks ago James H. Perkins, a prosperous farmer, living some five miles from here, but formerly of New-York, was surprised when the Sheriff of this county drove to his home and served on him an injunction, on an order from the Chancellor, restraining him from selling any of his products or any part of his estate, valued at \$10,000, and further ordering him to appear here to-day before order should not be executed.

The proceedings before the Chancellor were brought by J. O. Moore and George Whitlock, administrators of William H. Moore, of Onelda County, N. Y., charging Perkins with obtaining Moore's money several years ago through bogus bonds in exchange for a check.

Perkins, they allege, had several business transactions in 1823 with Moore, in which he hypothecated certain bonds and mortgages with Moore, receiving the face value of the bonds in each case. At the expiration of a year, they claim, Perkins was informed that Moore had made an effort to collect the interest on his holdings, the interest being then due, and had learned that all the collaterals were spurious and valueless.

At the hearing of argument in the case this morning the Chancellor granted a continuance of the case till September 2. The restraining order was modified to such an extent as to allow Perkins to dispose of considerable of his property. brought by J. O. Moore and George Whitlock, ad-

PROGRESS IN ENDING SMELTERS' STRIKE.

Denver, June 17.-An early settlement of the smelters' strike is predicted to-day. At noon the ommittee of citizens selected by Governor Thomas and Mayor Johnson to confer with the smelter representatives, with a view to effecting an arrangement satisfactory to the striking employes, met office of the Governor. The members of this committee are ex-Governor Adams, William Church, president of the Gold Pressed Brick Com-pany: J. K. Mullen, proprietor of the Hungarian Mills: President Jeffery, of the Rio Grande Railroad Company, and the Rev. Barton O. Aylesworth, president of the State Agricultural College.

Pueblo, Col., June 17.-Final adjustment of wages at the Philadelphia smelter, the Guggenheim antiat the Philadelphia smelter, the Guggenein anti-trust plant, was effected last night, the men ac-cepting the scale of the company, with the excep-tion that the lower class of labor will be paid \$1.40 a day, instead of \$1.32, as offered by the company. The company expects to be in full operation in all departments with twelve hundred men by June 20.

THE SESSION AT CLIFTON SPRINGS.

Clifton Springs, N. Y., June 17 .- The morning session of the International Missionary Union was in charge of the Rev. S. L. Baldwin, of China. Among the speakers were the Rev. E. C. B. Hallam, of India; the Rev. I. H. Cowell, of Japan; Miss Sarah M. Bosworth, of China; D. Henry Foster, and M. Bosworth, of China; D. Henry Foster, and the Rev. W. E. Witter, of Assam. The young people's meeting this afternoon was in charge of Mrs. Wellington White, of China. Mrs. E. R. Young gave a Scripture reading, followed by Miss E. C. Wheeler, in prayer. The following gave short talks on their fields of work: Mrs. A. C. Cooper, of Slam; Miss A. E. Abell, Micronesia; Miss M. A. Spencer, of Japan; Miss Julia A. Gullek, of Japan; Mrs. C. H. Wheeler, of Turkey. They all showed many curious things from these foreign lands. There was also singing in Japanese led by the Rev. T. H. MacNair.

The reception for the president was held on the

MacNair.

The reception for the president was held on the lawn in the park at 4 o'clock, and was a pleasant gathering. Several of the sanitarium doctors and their wives were on the Reception Committee. A large audience has gathered this evening to view the scenes from the foreign lands which will be given at the stereopticon lecture.

Schenectady, N. Y., June 17.-Harold Skidmore.

nineteen years old, of Southold, Long Island, a member of the class of '02, Union College, was drowned in the Mohawk River this evening. He was in bathing, but could not swim. He went beyond his depth, and despite the strenuous efforts of a companion was drowned in six feet of water.

TRAIN ROBBERS TRACKED BY DOGS. Cheyenne, Wyo., June 17.-The bloodhounds sent

to the Big Horn Mountains several days ago to assist in the chase of the bandits who used dynamit sist in the chase of the bandits who used dynamite on a Union Pacific train were successful in pick-ing up the trail and following it from T. K. Moun-tain, where the robbers eluded their purchasers, to the headwaters of North Wood River, south of Red Bank, Wyo, and west of the Hole-in-the-Wall country. They are in the heart of the mountains, where the bandits are now surrounded on all sides by the State militia and posses of armed men. Captain Thom, in command of the State troops sent against the bandits, reports that the robbers, hemmed in as they are, cannot possibly escape.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE J

Tan Leather Shoes

Are now the recognized foot covering for men and women during hot weather. At last comfort is playing to proper and healthful part in matters of dress. No shoe is more comfortable, needs less care or will wear longer and look better than tan leather shoes.

Their cost is also are important item as they are much less expensive than the black leather.

Men's Tan Kid Oxford Ties,

Women's Tan Kid Oxford Ties, Turn

WOMEN'S TAN GLACE HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES, button and lace

Our lines of these goods are the fullest and the most varied of any in the city and our prices are the lowest.

Men and Women's Golf, Yachting and Sporting Boots and Shoes. Shoes to prevent children from toeing in and High Counter Shoes for weak ankles.

WE ALWAYS HAVE SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OUR BASEMENT. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION. Sixth Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

NAVY YARD AFFAIRS.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR OFFICERS SEEK-ING RETIREMENT.

A GENERAL CLEARING UP OF THE YARD BEGUN -LOW PRICES FOR WAR RELICS-POWDER FOR BEACH FIREWORKS.

It was expected that one of the first results of

the new Naval Personnel law would be a number of applications for retirement, but the number so far made has exceeded the ideas of those who have been looking for changes. Among the most prominent of those who desire to be relieved of the cares and tribulations of active life in the Navy is Commander J. D. J. Kelley, chief aid to Rear-Admiral Philip, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and one of the most widely known and popular officers of the service, his name having been on the Navy list for thirty-five years. Another well-known officer who seeks retirement is Commander Delehanty, who gave up the place of Supervisor of mmand at the Sailors Snug Harbor, gave that up to go to war, and since his return has been in charge of the "Snugs" on Staten Island. Captains Schouler, Green, Rockwell, Reiter and Houston; Commanders Rush, Delehanty, Kelley, Jasper Speyers and Stevens; Lieutenant-Commanders Driggs, Porter, Moore, Hanus, Fisk, Holmes, Peck, Rooney and Eaton, and among the engineers Captains Rearick and Harris, Commanders Ross and Hannum, and Lieutenant-Commanders Lawrence, Willis and Freeman, make up the list of those whose applications were sent to the Department.

The question of the interpretation of the law

relative to voluntary retirements was left to Judge Advocate-General Lemly, and his decision, given elsewhere in this edition of The Tribune, will cause a lot of disappointment among those officers who will be compelled to wait for the requisite changes in their grades before they may voluntarily leave the service. One of the principal incidents of the week at the Navy Yard, aside from placing the Brooklyn in the big drydock, was the announcement of awards made by the Department to bidders for the "junk" which has accumulated in the last year or two. Relics of the war with Spain, which by and by will be of much value, were sold for little or nothing, Brooklyn buyers obtaining many plums. Visitors at Manhattan the results of the sale, for H. J. Pain, works fame, was the successful bidder for more than 10,000 pounds of powder of various sorts, and he also obtained about 42,000 cartridges. A Philadelphia firm got 21,754 shell and shot, mostly for the old smoothbore Parrott guns, of various sizes, from 15-inch down, and speculators reaped a harvest in the way of small stuff. The result of this sale will be the clear-ing away of a vast amount of rubbish which has encumbered the yard, and as a further move toward making the yard a little more present-able in appearance, Rear-Admiral Philip has issued instructions that beginning to-morrow heads of bureaus will be required to see that the sidewalks about their buildings and half the roadway adjacent are kept clean and in good order, as far as possible. This will result in a greatly improved appearance of the whole reservation.

SMASHING IRON CASTINGS.

The usual result of yard contracts is being made manifest in the removal of the rulns of the big machine shop. Only twelve days remain to the contractor, but the big towers are still partly standing, nothing has been done to the forty feet which must be removed from the boiler shop, and an extension of time seems inevitable. In the mean time the temporary shop is nearly full of tools, and the travelling crane is breaking up the enormous amount of cast iron found in the ruins by the primitive bu effective method of lifting a heavy weigh thirty-five or forty feet in the air and droppin it on the iron to be breaken up. A large quarter it on the iron to be broken up. A large quantity of material for the melters has been accumuof material for the melters has been accumu-lated in this way. The decision that all ves-sels of the Navy shall hereafter be equipped with boilers of the tubular type means that there will be a lot of work for the machine shop forces, and it is hoped that the new building will be sufficiently under way to admit of setting up some of the necessary tools before any the ships requiring changes come to the yard.

ENLISTMENTS AND A LAWSUIT.

Enlistments have been begun on board the Vermont for yeomen of the third class. These men will be held on board the receiving ship for thorough instruction in their duties, and when competent will be transferred to ships of the fleet needing yeomen of the lower ratings. The number of applicants for enlistment in this branch of the service has been so great that the qualifications have been advanced, and a fair knowledge of typewriting and stenography

fair knowledge of typewriting and stenography are requisite for acceptance.

It is expected that there will now be a general overhauling of the affairs of the big drydock No. 3, as the Government has begun proceedings in the United States District Court against the firm of T. & A. Walsh, who were the second contractors for the work, succeeding John Gillies. This is the work for which Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, who was in charge of the Yards and Docks office at the yard, was held partly responsible, and Major Lauchheimer, who was judge-advocate of the court which tried Mr. Menocal, has been ordered to New-York to confer with the United States District-Attorney.

Three of the vessels at the yard are to be sold, the yacht Enquirer, 136 tons; the steamer Scipio, a collier, 6,864 tons, and the Niagara, one of the old Ward Eners, 5,221 tons. They are to be disposed of at auction, on bids to be sent to the Department at Washington, and they are held at an upset price of \$20,000, \$25,000 and \$60,000 respectively.

Work on the Naval Militia ship New-Hamp-

respectively.

Work on the Naval Militia ship New-Hampwork on the Navar annual and the ship will be ready to be returned to her station at East Twenty-eighth-st. within a few days. The Rainbow is to be floated into drydock No. 2 to-morrow for repairs and a cleaning, and the Brooklyn will remain in drydock No. 3 for about three

TRIAL TRIP OF A HEAVY LOCOMOTIVE. A new camel-back locomotive, which weighs 171,-600 pounds, had its first run over the Pennsylvania Railroad between Jersey City and Trenton yester-day. The standard weight of the locomotives on the Pennsylvania Road is 134,000 pounds. The run to Trenton and back was made easily on schedule time and with a comparatively small consumption WM. KNABE & CO.

The Exceptional **Opportunity Sale** in Pianos

Has created almost a sensation among the piano-seeking public. We are selling pianos at VERY low prices, because we have got to move a hundred or more pianos from our basement to make way for carpenters and decorators. We prefer to sell these instruments, even if at a sacrifice.

Most of these planos are not even

shop-worn, some are, but they are all "bargains,"—if the term is per-missible here—and we want you to call TO-MORROW, IF YOU'RE AT ALL INTERESTED IN PIANOS. WM. KNABE & CO., 154 Fifth Ave., cor. 20th St.



Your money is safe here-get it back if you doubt the value. Can we induce you to get one of those striped flannel suits or one of our blue indigo serges? Light and cool-just the thing for present wear. Suit to order, \$16.00. Trou-

sers, \$4.00. Samples, Fashion Booklet, free.

AKNHEIM OUR ONLY STORE,

A TO ATTITUDE A

Broadway and 9th St.

of coal. The engine was built at the Juniata shops. It is No. 88. Two others are in process of construction on the same design. WOMAN FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

HER HUSBAND HELD UNTIL SHE CAN TELL HER STORY

Mrs. Matilda Sperber, forty-six years old, of No. 158 East Thirty-second-st., was removed in an un-conscious condition to Believue Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from opium poisoning. Her husband, John, is held by the East Thirty-fifth-st.

police until his wife can tell her story. On Friday Mrs. Sperber received a money order from Sweden for 1,040 crops, or about \$279 of United been cashed yesterday by the husband, who said he intended to put \$200 in the bank, buy his wife a dress and himself a bicycle and keep \$20. When he got home he found his wife unconscious. He

said he had not the slightest knowledge as to the A YOUNG WOMAN ACCUSED OF THEFT.

THE DAUGHTER OF A MASSACHUSETTS MAN-SHE RAN AWAY FROM HOME THREE WEEKS AGO.

A young woman who gave her name as M. Richards, of Richmond, Va., but who it was afterward learned by letters found in her satchel is a daughter of James McPherson, of No. 122 Austinst., Worcester, Mass., was locked up in the West Forty-seventh-st. station yesterday afternoon on the complaint of Thomas J. Morris, manager of the Gerard Hotel, No. 123 West Forty-fourth-st. who charges her with the larceny of \$400 worth of clothing, the property of Mrs. W. C. Wooley,

guest at the hotel. She said that she was in her last term at the high school at Worcester, when one day about three weeks ago she met a man named Davis, who induced her to run away from home and come to this city. On her way here they had a quarrel, and when they arrived at the Grand Central Station when they arrived at the Grand Central Station she was left alone. She had little money with her, but did have considerable clothing, much of which she sold. She said that she stopped in various places until June 13, when she went to the Gerard Hotel, leaving there on Friday, carrying a dress-suit case, which was supposed to contain her riding habit, but which is believed to have contained Mrs. Wooley's property. She was arrested yesterday at the Lincoln Hotel, and the stolen clothing was found in her room.

SLOT MACHINE DECISION.

Albany, June 17 .- State Excise Commissioner Lyman has received notice that the Appellate Division has just handed down a decision denying defend-ants' motion for a new trial and directing the entry of judgment for the plaintiff in the bond penalty action of Lyman, as Commissioner, against one Brucker and the Rochester Title and Guarantee Company. This action was tried at Rochester in February last, and Justice Davy directed a verdict for \$1,000 and costs. The defendants appealed The trial court held, as a matter of law, that a slot machine was a gambling device, and its operation was a violation of the conditions of the bond which entitled the Commissioner to recover the full penalty.

STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 17 (Special).—The New York State Historical Association, of which ex-State Controller James A. Roberts, of Buffalo, is president, met here to-day for organization. Arrangements were perfected for holding a regular meeting at Lake George on July 25, and the usual committees were appointed. One hundred new members were elected. The trustees will meet quarterly.